

HO-238

"Glenelg" Gardener's Cottage  
12789 Folly Quarter Road, Glenelg  
Howard County, Maryland

The "Glenelg" Gardener's Cottage is located at 12789 Folly Quarter Road, near Glenelg, in central Howard County, Maryland. The house sits on a flat site and faces southeast. It is set well back from the road and not visible from the road. The house is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with quoins. It has a hip roof with wood shingles, and a northeast-southwest ridge. The drive into the house comes from the northeast, and the terrain is gently rolling to the southeast of the house. The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan. There are all new wood floors laid over concrete. The basement was excavated and a bomb shelter added in the 1960s. The second story is similar in plan to the first story, but both the northeast and southwest chambers have been divided into two, and there is a small chamber at the southeast end of the passage. The attic floor framing is unusual in that the five northeastern-most and southwestern-most joists do not span the entire width of the building, but rather are in three pieces and are mortised and tenoned and pegged into beams that run northeast-southwest about three feet inside of the northwest and southeast walls.

In an earlier inventory this property, the "Glenelg" Gardener's Cottage, was called Glenelg Manor Farm and was described as the c. 1878 farm of William W. Watkins, all of which seems to be in error. Watkins never owned the land on which this house sits. This property was actually part of "Glenelg Manor" (NR) from the time that "Glenelg" was assembled by Joseph Tyson in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Tyson was born in Philadelphia in 1811, and worked there as an attorney, politician, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and Commissary General at the U. S. Arsenal. He later became Assistant Post Master General of the U. S. and remained in that position through the end of the Tyler administration in 1845. By 1851 Tyson had hired Philadelphia architect Thomas Ustick Walter to design a country villa at "Glenelg." The house is an Italianate/Gothic Revival stone structure with a battlemented corner tower. Tyson's farm consisted of numerous outbuildings, and documentary evidence in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries suggests that this building served as the gardener's cottage for a long period of time. Joseph Tyson died in 1860, at age 49. In 1878 his widow, Marie Tyson, sold "Glenelg" to William Shields of Camden, New Jersey. The property changed hands several times, but was purchased in 1892 by Charles and Marie Knox, long-term owners who presumably lived here at least part of the time. In 1915 they sold "Glenelg" to W. Bladen Lowndes, who was the son of the late Maryland Governor Lloyd Lowndes and the president of the First National Bank of Mount Savage. "Glenelg" became the farm of George R. Zaiser in 1942 and in 1960 was purchased by Dale Z. Maisel. It was Maisel who subdivided the mansion and some of its outbuildings from the gardener's cottage and the rest of the buildings. He was living in the gardener's house and the mansion was empty, and was sold to Glenelg Country School in 1965. The cottage has undergone considerable renovations on the interior that have removed much of the finishes that would help to date the house, and what does survive is very simple.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-238

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Glenelg" Gardeners Cottage  
other

### 2. Location

street and number 12789 Folly Quarter Road not for publication  
city, town Glenelg vicinity  
county Howard

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name John & Sandra Reigert  
street and number 12789 Folly Quarter Road telephone 410-531-1691  
city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21042

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 28-74  
city, town Ellicott City liber 10159 folio 288

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report  
☐ Other

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>1</u>	

## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Glenelg Manor Farm is located at 12789 Folly Quarter Road, near Glenelg, in central Howard County, Maryland. The house sits on a flat site and faces southeast. It is set well back from the road and not visible from the road. The house is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with quoins. It has a hip roof with wood shingles, and a northeast-southwest ridge. The drive into the house comes from the northeast, and the terrain is gently rolling to the southeast of the house.

### House-exterior

On the southeast elevation, the first story has a center doorway with a new door and transom. The original jambs are paneled, but are now covered with thin wood. The soffit has two panels that are sunken and flat with ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. The doorway has a stone sill with wash, and appears to be granite, and has a stone lintel that appears to be granite and has drill holes. There are several wood nail blocks on either side, apparently for wide architrave, and there is now new narrow architrave. There are also wood nailing blocks centered between the sill and lintel 19 inches from each doorjamb, for shutter tiebacks. There are two new windows to each side of the doorway, all of them with stone infill below the sills. The windows were originally full height, and have lintels that appear to be granite. On the east side of the south-center bay window is a shutter holdfast in a nailing block, set 19 inches from the jamb. All of the other windows have nailing blocks; many of them now covered with mortar, or have patches that fill in where the nailing blocks were, in the same general location as this one. The south corner of the house has a concrete patch at the ground level. There are several periods of pointing, some of which was done with a V joint. The first period mortar is a light brown with large sand particles. The second period is a cream color with pieces of shell, and the third is a gray Portland cement. The second period mortar covers the edges of some stones, and it is not clear whether this was sloppy work or the remaining traces of rough casting. On either side of the door lintel are patches in the wall, probably for porch ceiling joists. There are also patches to the south of the south-center lintel and to the east of the east-center lintel. Both end bay lintels are short and have little bearing on the wall, and have square stones next to them on each side. It is not clear if these small stones are a later infill. The second story has five new sash with wood sills and pedimented wood lintels, all of them wrapped with aluminum. The windows have nailers for shutter tiebacks, one of which tiebacks survives east of the southeast bay. There is a wood box cornice. The house has steel beams at the corners, with tie rods between the beams on all sides to reinforce the stone walls. All of this steel reinforcement was reportedly removed shortly after the fieldwork was completed on this property.

The southwest elevation has no openings. There is an interior brick chimney in the center, and it has been rebuilt with modern brick. The northwest elevation is three bays. The first story has a modern addition in the center that is still under construction, and replaces an earlier enclosed porch. This addition has French doors and a roof with wood shakes. The north bay has a window with the sill and frame wrapped with aluminum. The lintel is narrow granite. The west bay has cellar bulkhead doors and a window like that in the north bay. The second story has three windows with wrapped frames, sills and pedimented lintels. The northeast elevation, on the first story, has a new door with a granite lintel in the north bay. The sill is concrete, and there is small brick infill in the center of the opening, suggesting that this was originally a window. The second story has two typical second story windows, with patching on either side that appears to indicate the openings were cut through the wall later. There is an interior brick chimney in the center, and it has been rebuilt.

### House-interior

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan. There are all new wood floors laid over concrete. The basement was excavated and a bomb shelter added in the 1960s. The floors and beams were rotted, and according to the current owners, the building started to settle during Hurricane Agnes, and the iron straps were put on. The passage has new baseboard, new front door trim, and a new built-in closet on the northeast. The doorways on the northeast and southwest are missing their doors, but the architrave has quirked ogee-and-bevel back band, a beaded interior edge, and is fastened with cut nails. A closet has been added on the northeast, to the north of the doorway, and is set into the wall. The northeast wall is stone with plaster and drywall, and the southwest is probably the same. There is an open stringer, three-run stair that ascends along the southwest wall to a landing at the northwest end. The stringer is plain, and the stairway has rectangular balusters and an octagonal newel that is square at the bottom

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and top with chamfered corners. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the handrail, which is ovoid and raised in the center of the top face. The rear or northwest door has four panels with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. The door is not pinned, has a new lock that replaces the rim lock and has butt hinges with ball finials. The hinges are original to the door but not to the jamb, suggesting that this door is a replacement. The architrave is covered except for the beaded inner edge. It has a stone sill. There is a door beneath the stairway that has four panels with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. The butt hinges are original to the door but not to the doorjamb, suggesting that the door was replaced. The hinges have five knuckles and pins. The door has a cast iron rim lock with a brass knob, and the door trim has a beaded interior edge.

The northeast room is a modern kitchen with all new sash, new trim, and a new door on the east. There is a fireplace on the northeast that has a new stone hearth, a new metal insert, and splayed stone jambs. The back of the firebox is brick. The fireplace has a new arch and has an oak beam on the wall above the opening. This beam projects outward from the wall about five inches, and is circular-sawn on the bottom face. The walls and ceiling have been covered with drywall, and there is a large beam in the center of the ceiling that is now covered over. According to the owners, this original beam was painted a bright yellow and had sagged, and has since been jacked up.

The southwest room also has a beam across the ceiling, and has all new trim and sash. There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation that has a raised, rebuilt brick hearth and roughly parged stone jambs. There is a wood mantel with crosseted architrave that has a Greek ovolo and bead back band, a pulvinated frieze and a dental mould with cavetto and ovolo above. The mantelshelf has a small torus on the edge. The mantel is built up against the drywall, and could date from as early as the mid-20th century.

The second story is similar in plan to the first story, but both the northeast and southwest chambers have been divided into two, and there is a small chamber at the southeast end of the passage. There is a window over the stair landing, and it is set high on the wall with head-cut trim. There are all new baseboards, trim, and doors. The stair newel posts are all screwed to the stair frame. There is random-width pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast and varies from 3 to 5-3/4 inches. It is face-nailed with what appears to be cut nails. The small south passage room is a modern bathroom with a marble tile floor. The window in this room has head-cut trim.

The east chamber is divided in half with a new built-in closet and bathroom on the northwest half. There is random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest, is 4 to 6-1/2 inches wide, and is face-nailed. The room has new baseboard, architrave and sash. There was formerly head-cut trim like the rest of the second story, but this has been replaced by the current owner. There is a fireplace on the northwest elevation that has been completely rebuilt, and has a raised brick hearth set on concrete on top of the floor. There is a brick surround and a firebrick firebox.

The southwest chamber is divided by a new sheetrock wall, with a new door cut through the wall to the northwest half. The floorboards where this floor is cut through have notches for the stud feet. There is random-width flooring that runs northeast-southwest and varies from 4 to 7 inches. The room has new doors, door trim, baseboard, and a built-in closet on the northeast of both halves, as well as one in the west corner. The windows have plain head-cut trim. There is a fireplace on the west elevation that has been closed off and boxed out in the front, and is divided by the new partition wall.

The attic is only accessible through a hatch in the ceiling, and the attic floor has circular-sawn boards face-nailed with wire nails. The rafters are hewn on all four sides and are mitered and butted at the ridge. They are 3-1/4 to 4 inches wide and are tapered from about 3 inches deep at the ridge to about 5 inches deep at the foot. The rafter feet are miter-cut and nailed to a false plate. The hip rafters are toe-nailed with cut nails. The attic joists are hewn, run northwest-southeast, and one of them is 4-1/2 inches wide by 5 inches deep. The rafters are set over top of the joists and are spaced 25 to 27 inches on centers. The rafters had collar beams that were half-lapped and were nailed with cut nails, but these were removed and circular-sawn collars were added higher, and fastened with wire nails. The hip ridge and center rafters on each end butt against the end rafter, with the ends supported by a board nailed

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across the end rafter pair. The attic floor framing is unusual in that the five northeastern-most and southwestern-most joists do not span the entire width of the building, but rather are mortised and tenoned and pegged into beams that run northeast-southwest about three feet inside of the northwest and southeast walls. The northeast and southwest end joists run northeast-southwest, but it is not possible to tell what they are tied to. They do not extend back to the first full joist that spans from front to back, and because of the new flooring there is no way to see where they connect. However, there are joists running northwest-southeast that are nailed in this space. Unfortunately, nothing more can be determined about the framing at this time. There is a dragon piece with a board nailed over top of it to help hold it in place, at all four corners. The rafters support solid board sheathing, some of it reused and having heavy whitewash or plaster. The sheathing is fastened with cut nails. A previous owner found a board in the attic that is still in the house, and has painted on it "Gen. J. W. Tyson."

There are no other historic structures on the property.



## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates n/a Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates c. 1853

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

In an earlier inventory this property, the "Glenelg" Gardener's Cottage, was called Glenelg Manor Farm and was described as the c. 1878 farm of William W. Watkins, all of which seems to be in error. Watkins lived in Ellicott City part of the time, and at his farm just southeast of "Glenelg" known as "Richland" (HO-907), part of the time, and never owned the land on which this house sits. This property was actually part of "Glenelg Manor" (HO-15, National Register) from the time that "Glenelg" was assembled by Joseph Tyson in the late 1840s and early 1850s, as is indicated by platting out the metes and bounds of early deeds.

William B. Tyson of Howard District in Anne Arundel County secured a bond of conveyance for part of the "Glenelg" property from Samuel Fenby of Baltimore City in October 1848. The sale price was \$18,000, and though the acreage was not stated, a later deed gave this as 393 acres. Fenby had only owned the land for a year; it had previously been the country estate of Baltimorean Charles Feinour since 1816. In January 1850 William Tyson assigned the bond for this property over to Joseph Washington Tyson. It is not clear whether William Tyson was acting on his own behalf or for Joseph Tyson, nor is the relationship between them known. Fenby then deeded this property to Joseph Tyson in 1854 for \$13,000 and the remaining promissory notes that had not been paid from the earlier bond of conveyance. In the meantime Joseph Tyson bought numerous other adjoining parcels: 145 acres in 1852 for \$2,615; 168 acres of Doughoregan Manor in 1853 for \$2,016; a quarter-acre limestone quarry in 1853 for \$200; and 291 acres in 1855, at a cost of \$18/acre. Tyson then turned all of this real estate, plus personal property, livestock, and slaves, over to a trustee to secure it for the benefit of his wife, Maria Louisa H. Tyson, and her grandmother, Ann M. Adams, both of whom had loaned him money for these purchases. This was a common strategy amongst nineteenth-century businessmen to protect their family from the vicissitudes of business. (1)

Joseph Tyson was born in Philadelphia in 1811, the son of Joseph and Ann Trump Tyson, and worked there as an attorney, politician, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and Commissary General at the U. S. Arsenal. He later became Assistant Post Master General of the U. S. and remained in that position through the end of the Tyler administration in 1845. Tyler was a southern, states' rights advocate, and Tyson seems to have fit right in. He had no known connection with the Quaker Tysons of Baltimore and Philadelphia who were staunch advocates of abolitionism. Rather, Joseph Tyson wrote a tract, published posthumously, entitled *The Doctrines of the "Abolitionists" Refuted*. Tyson apparently served as president of a mining company. It is not known why he moved to Howard County, though the location was certainly closer to Washington, D. C. than was Philadelphia, and his wife may have been from the Washington area. Tyson was already living in Howard County when the 1850 census was conducted. Tyson was 38 and a lawyer, his wife was 27, and their son (Harry Hewlings Tyson, b. Philadelphia, 1845) was four. (2)

By 1851 Tyson had hired Philadelphia architect Thomas Ustick Walter to design a country villa at "Glenelg." Walter had trained with William Strickland and John Haviland before embarking on his own career by 1831. Whether Tyson's family had

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any interaction with Walter previous to this, there were many reasons why Tyson would have known of Walter and chosen him. Walter was already well-known for his designs of Moyamensing Prison and Girard College, and became nationally famous after winning the commission for the wings and dome added to the United States Capitol in 1850. The house is an Italianate/Gothic Revival stone structure with a battlemented corner tower, and the carpenter for the project was a Mr. Morsell. What may have been on the property when Tyson bought it is not known. The tax records indicate that Tyson had built a carriage house, stables, and outbuildings on the property in 1851, all valued at \$1,500. The following year he was assessed \$10,000 for an additional building, which must have been the new villa. In 1854 an additional assessment was made of \$500. This could be the stone house formerly attributed to Watkins, though Tyson's farm consisted of numerous outbuildings. (3)

Joseph Tyson died in 1860, at age 49. Since he had turned over everything to his wife, no inventory was made of his property that might help to illustrate how the house and outbuildings were furnished and how they functioned. In addition to his son, he now had two daughters, and his wife's grandmother, Ann Adams, was also living at "Glenelg." Two of his wife's cousins were also living there, and there were three servants and seven slaves. By 1865 Marie Tyson had agreed to sell 600 acres of "Glenelg" to William Jackson of Salem, Massachusetts, for \$60,000, with additional land (if a survey found more), at an extra \$50/acre. At this time Mrs. Tyson was living in Baltimore. She had found Jackson on her own, but because a trustee had been appointed to oversee the property, the court had to review the transaction. The final sale was for 680 3/4 acres, at a cost of \$64,037.50. She apparently held a mortgage from Jackson and had to foreclose on him in 1871. "Glenelg" was advertised for sale, and a lengthy description was given of the property. It noted that the limestone quarry on the farm was still providing lime for the fields, most of which were set in grass. It added:

"The dwelling house on the property is one of the largest and handsomest in Maryland, and it is believed there are few handsomer or better built country residences anywhere; it is built of stone, roughcast, and stands on a beautiful and commanding site - surrounded with an extensive and elaborately ornamented lawn, dotted with shade trees of every variety, and adorned with three fountains, which are supplied from a reservoir situated in an ornamental tower, from which, also, the water is carried through the house, supplying the chambers as well as the lower story.

"The house, which is surrounded with a porch and porticoes, has two large parlors, a dining room, library, a spacious hall and splendid stairway and nine chambers, besides servants' rooms, and is supplied with gas fixtures.

"The house was built in the best manner, at a cost certainly exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and is adorned by a stone tower.

"The other improvements are a large barn, stables, carriage house, smoke house, servants' houses, two dairies and other outbuildings, all of which are of stone, in excellent condition, and in keeping with the mansion house.

"There is also a pretty stone cottage about one-quarter of a mile from the mansion house."

The stone house attributed to Watkins is located one quarter mile southwest of the mansion, and is possibly the cottage mentioned at the end of the advertisement. (4)

Marie Tyson bought back "Glenelg" and turned it over to her son, Harry, as trustee. It is not known whether he was living here and running the farm, or whether it was being leased to someone else. In 1878 Marie Tyson sold "Glenelg" to William Shields of Camden, New Jersey, in exchange for both cash and real estate in New Jersey. Only three years later Shields sold the property to George Tatum. Ten years later, in 1891, Tatum was foreclosed upon and 407 acres of the farm sold at auction to David Scull, reportedly of Philadelphia, for only \$6,000. The property was advertised for sale, but the description is too vague to be of any use. Scull only held the property for a year before selling it to fellow Philadelphian Frederick Bausman for \$12,200, netting a tidy profit. A year later Bausman sold "Glenelg" to Charles Knox. Knox and his wife, Marie, were long-term owners who presumably lived here at least part of the time, though little is known about them. In 1915 they sold "Glenelg" to W. Bladen Lowndes, who was the son of the late Maryland Governor Lloyd Lowndes and the president of the First National Bank of Mount Savage. The property had been reduced to 407 acres, but Lowndes added over 220 acres through several purchases in the 1920s. The 1922 tax assessment, taken before any of these additional tracts were purchased, gives a rather detailed picture of the

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buildings on the farm at that time:

"407 acres on Rolling Road [the historic name for this portion of Folly Quarter Road and part of Triadelphia Road]

300 acres tillable @ \$4012,000

107 acres wooded @\$20 2,140

Dwelling 25,000

Barn 12,000

Hen house 24 x 60 200

Silo 100

Corn house 10 x 26 150

Gardeners house 2,200

Hen house 16 x 40 200

Cow stable 16 x 40 150

Tenant house 20 x 36 1,800

Hog house 75

Tool shed 150

Tenant house 16 x 30 1,800

Stone dairy 300

Stone bldg. 16 x 22 250

Stone wood shed 20 x 20 175

Garage and Laundry 30 x 60 2,000

Water tower 20 x 20 1,000

Meat house 14 x 14 300

Tool house 14 x 40 300

Tool house 12 x 20 200

Shop 16 x 40 200

Tenant house 20 x 36 1,800

Hen house 10 x 30 50

Hen house, new 100

Feed house 10 x 20 100"

The building listed as the gardener's cottage is apparently the house under study, as will be made more clearly below, and was the third-most valuable building on the farm, after the mansion and barn. (5)

The Lowndes offered "Glenelg" for sale c. 1940, and put together a spiral-bound sales brochure with large black and white photographs of the house, outbuildings, and general views of the estate, along with a plat of the property. The latter shows many of the buildings listed on the tax assessment, using the same names. The stone house in question is called the gardener's house, and is illustrated in the brochure, as well. At that time there was a simple three-bay porch on the front of the first story, with square posts and a hipped roof. The west bay had French doors with a pair of one-light casement transoms above, though the doors did not open out onto a porch. It would appear that the fenestration of the three other bays was identical. It is possible that this porch is not the original, and that the earlier porch spanned all five bays. The house has undergone considerable renovations on the interior that have removed much of the finishes that would help to date the house, and what does survive is very simple. However, if this building was constructed as a farm manager's or gardener's house one would expect it to be simple. Based on the construction of the roof framing, such as the mitered and butted rafters and use of mature cut nails, one would not expect the house to have been built much before c. 1840. The architrave in the center passage, with an ogee and bevel backband, would be



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rare before 1850. It appears to be original, though with so many changes to the house, one cannot be certain. Thus, while it is possible that this house was standing when Tyson purchased the farm, it is likely that this was one of numerous buildings constructed by Tyson. (6)

The brochure described the house and the outbuildings in moderate detail: "The buildings include the dormitory, a children's stone play house, gardener's house, a quaint old spring house built in 1700, laundry, power house and garage (for four cars) all stone construction to conform with the architecture of the residence. In addition, there are three frame tenant houses including quarters for maids and other employees of the estate. The farm buildings include a modern bank barn, 40' x 65', silo, two corn cribs, two wagon and carriage sheds, stables (with concrete and iron stanchions and drinking cups for 13 cows and stabling room for 30 steers, horses, and other stock). There are three chicken houses, a smoke house near the farm buildings, a green house and machine shop." Most of the buildings were arranged along both sides of the drive to the southwest, or rear of the mansion. (7)

The property was marketed nationally and took several years to sell, by which time Bladen Lowndes had died. "Glenelg" became the farm of George R. Zaiser in 1942 and in 1960 was purchased by Dale Z. Maisel. It was Maisel who subdivided the mansion and some of its outbuildings from the gardener's cottage and the rest of the buildings. He was living in the gardener's house and the mansion was empty, and was sold to Glenelg Country School in 1965. The gardener's cottage apparently had a partial basement, and in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis Maisel excavated the remainder of the basement and put in a bomb shelter. Reportedly, during this work heavy rains caused the ground to subside and the building started to settle and crack. Large steel angle was placed at the corners, connected by steel tie rods, to stabilize the building. This was meant as a temporary measure, but with the exception of several tie rods, was left in place. It has reportedly been recently removed by the current owners, after this fieldwork was done. (8)

### Notes:

- (1). Howard County Land Records, 8-224. Joetta Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor," typescript, 1977. Howard County Land Records, 9-327; 14-474; 12-451; 14-126; 14-35; 16-254; 16-293.
- (2). Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor." J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 523.
- (3). Roger Moss, "Thomas Ustick Walter" *American Architects and Buildings*. [www.philadelphiabuildings.org](http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org). Marilyn C. Solvay to Sally S. Bright, 22 December 1978. Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor."
- (4). Howard County Land Records, 25-85; 33-244. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 August 1871, p. 3, col. 7.
- (5). Howard County Land Records, LJW 39-72; LJW 39-77; LJW 43-274; JHO 57-286; JHO 60-81; JHO 60-83; WWLC 98-363. Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor." Emily Emerson Lantz, "The Lowndes Family-Distinguished Statesmen in England and America-Early Colonists to Southern Provinces," pt. 3, *Baltimore Sun*, "Maryland Heraldry," 6 October 1907. Folger McKinsey, "Beauties of Glenelg Manor Extolled by Bentztown Bard," *Baltimore Sun*, 29 May 1939, HCHS VF.
- (6). Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor." Fidelity Trust Co., "Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d. Fidelity Trust Co., "Plat of Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for providing copies of her research and the plat and brochure on "Glenelg."
- (7). Fidelity Trust Co., "Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d. Fidelity Trust Co., "Plat of Glenelg

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-238

Name "Glengel" Gardeners Cottage

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

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Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d.

(8). Howard County Land Records, BM Jr. 176-493; BM Jr. 189-548; RHM 347-458. Interview with current owners.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. HO-238

See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 40,000 sq ft

Acreage of historical setting 680 A

Quadrangle name Sykesville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

---

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is the property lines.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 7/23/2007

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. HO-238

Name "Glenelg" Gardeners Cottage

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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See footnotes

Glenelg Manor Gardener's Cottage (HO-238)  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Jeffrey E. Maisel Jacqueline Maisel Stephen Jacob Maisel/?	John J. & Sandra K. Riegert (H/W)/?	4.1.2006	MDR 10159-288	Deed – fee simple	\$675,000	40,000 sq. ft.	Lot 2 Maisel property plat MDR 14524-14527
Cora Ann Maisel/?	Stephen Jacob Maisel/? Husband of Cora	3.25.2005	MDR 9170-192	Deed – fee simple	\$0	1) 1.095 A 2) 40,000 S.F.	2 lots
Dale Z. Maisel/?	Jeffrey E. Maisel Jacqueline Maisel Stephen Jacob Maisel Cora Anita Maisel/?	5.2.2002	MDR 6271-527	Deed – fee simple	\$350,000	1) 1.095 A 2) 40,000 S.F.	2 lots  (no previous reference)
George R. Zaiser and Gertrude (H/W)/?	Dale Z. Maisel/?	2.8.1960	RHM 347-458	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	585.348 p/o below	
Hortense J. Koch, Baltimore City	George R. Zaiser & wf. Gertrude M. (aka Mary G.)/Balto. County	5.27.1950	MWB 217-276	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2 tracts of land (no acreage given)	
George R. Zaiser and wf. Gertrude M./Balto. Co.	Hortense J. Koch/Balto. City	5.27.1950	MWB 217-275	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2 tracts of land (no acreage given)	
John S. McDaniel, Jr./Balto. City	George R. Zaiser/Balto. City	5.2.1946	BM Jr. 189-548	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2 parcels 1)585.348+ 2)173 A	
Roland D. & Hilda C. Zaiser (H/W) George R. & Mary Gertrude Zaiser (H/W)	John S. McDaniel, Jr.	5.2.1946	BM Jr. 189-543	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	1)585.348 A 2)173 A	
Olan P. & A. Louise Phelps (H/W)	Roland D. Zaiser George R. Zaiser	3.23.1945	BM, Jr. 184-516				2
Fidelity Trust Co. Executor of Last Will & Testament of W. Bladen Lowndes & Hannah P. Lowndes, widow/Howard	Roland D. Zaiser & George R. Zaiser/Balto. City	12.4.1942	BM Jr. 176-493	Deed – fee simple	\$55,000	585.348+	1
Anna E. Curran/Howard	W. Bladen Lowndes/Howard	4.12.1938	BM Jr. 160-57	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	5 tracts 1
W. Bladen Lowndes/Howard	Anna E. Curran/Howard	4.12.1938	BM Jr. 160-55	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	5 tracts 1



Glenelg Manor Gardener's Cottage (HO-238)  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Anna E. Curran/Howard	Hannah P. Lowndes/Howard	6.1.1933	BM Jr. 145-515	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	1
W. Bladen Lowndes & wf Hannah P./Howard	Anna E. Curran/Howard	6.1.1933	BM Jr. 145-514	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	A. 407 A B. ½ A C. 139 A D. 66.95 A E. 18.08 A	1
August H. Kerstan		3.18.1924	HBN 119- 578				C
William H. Kerstan & wf.		7.27.1927	HBN 131-142				E
John P. Galvin & wf.	W. Bladen Lowndes	7.10.1925	HBN 124-234				D
Charles W. Know & wf. Marie/Howard	W. Bladen Lowndes/Balto. City	1.14.1915	WWLC 98-363	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	407± acres	A
Frederick Bausman/Howard	Charles W. Knox/Howard	5.12.1893	JHO 60-83	Deed – fee simple	See comments	407± acres farm "Glenelg"	Bauman owes David Scull of Philadelphia \$9,000 – mortgage – Knox is assuming the mortgage
David Scull/Philadelphia	Frederick Bausman/Philadelphia	6.1.1892	JHO 60-81	Deed – fee simple	\$12,200	407± acres	
James Carey, Jr., Attorney for sale of property at public auction for George Tatum – default on mortgage	David Scull	5.13.1891	JHO 57-286	Deed – fee simple	\$6,000	407± acres	Sale 1.20.1891 Howard Co. Equity Court
William S. P. and Rachel S. Shields (H/W)/?	George Tatum/?	4.14.1881	LJW 43-274	Deed – fee simple	\$38,600	2 deeds W) 547.48 A X) 347 A	
Harry Hewlings Tyson/Howard, Trustee of Marie L. H. Tyson	William S. P. Shields/Camden, NJ	3.23.1878	LJW 39-77	Deed – fee simple	\$7,900	Abt. 237 acres	X) P/O Glenelg Estate; 2 parcels Baltimore City Circuit Court, Marie Tyson v. Edwin

Glenelg Manor Gardener's Cottage (HO-238)  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							Hewlings, 2.2.1866. ratified 3.21.1868
Marie L. H. Tyson/Howard	William S. P. Shields/Camden, NJ	1.3.1878	LJW 39-72	Deed - fee simple in exchange for lots in Camden NJ	W) 680-3/4 acres 14 A lime quarry 133.52 A		
Bernard Carter/Balto. City Trustee for William H. Jackson	Marie L. H. Tyson/Howard	10.28.1873	33-244	Deed - fee simple	\$20,000	?	Glenelg Estate. Sale 8.24.1871 ratified by Ho. Co. Circuit Ct. See Tyson v. Hewlings
Bernard Carter/Balto. City Trustee for Marie L. H. Tyson	William H. Jackson/Salem, Mass.	2.12.1866	25-85	Deed - fee simple	\$64,037.50	680-3/4 acres	See Tyson v. Hewlings ¼ A lime quarry
John O'Donnell & wf. Mary/Howard	Benjamin Heighe, in trust/Baltimore City	6.19.1856	WHW 17-307	Deed - indenture	\$5.00	291-3-10 ARP	Hayland Farm, Altogether & Good Range See 16-254 and 16-293 X2
Joseph Washington Tyson/Howard	Benjamin M. Heighe/Baltimore City/in trust	8.18.1855	WHW 16-293	Deed - indenture	\$5.00	393-0-13 ARP 145-1/8 A 23 A - Doughoregan 145 A ¼ A 291 A & pp, slaves, livestock, furniture in house	JWT owes wf. Maria Louisa H. Tyson \$3,850 for loan Grandaughter of Ann M. Adams & they sold property from Adams to MLHT for \$7,933.1/3 to purchase this property  Pay Adams loan of \$27,000 - she loaned JWT
John O'Donnell & wf. Mary	Joseph W. Tyson	5.26.1855	WHW 16-254	Bond of Sale	\$18/acre	291-3-20 ARP	P/o Hayland Farm
Samuel Fenby/Balto. City	Joseph Washington Tyson/Howard	5.4.1854	14-474	Deed - indenture	\$13,000 & promissory notes	393± acres	Sale 10.3.1848 2 <sup>nd</sup> Discovery, Hobbs Lot enlarged, Altogether & Good Range

Glenelg Manor Gardener's Cottage (HO-238)  
CHAIN OF TITLE

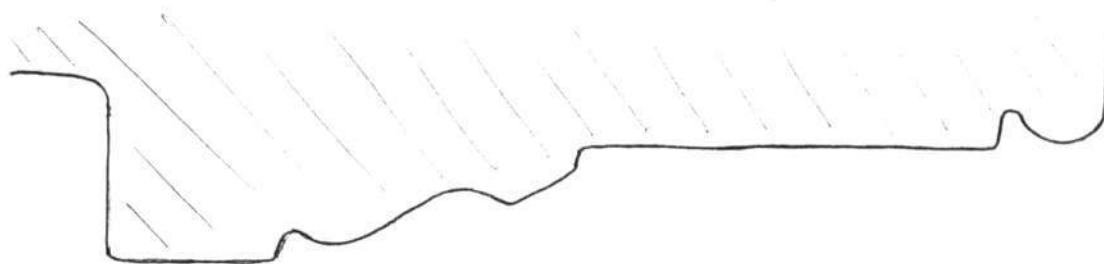
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							Resurveyed as Pleasant Prospect
Charles Carroll/Howard	Joseph W. Tyson/Howard	10.19.1853	14-126	Deed - indenture	\$2,016	M) 23 A N) 145 A	P/o Doughoregan Manor and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Discovery
Isaac Hearn <i>et al</i> /Howard	Joseph W. Tyson/Howard	8.16.1853	WHW 14-35	Deed - indenture	\$200	¼ A	Limestone quarry
Ignatius Waters & wf. Mary G./Howard	Joseph W. Tyson/Howard	10.13.1852	WHW 12-451	Deed - indenture	\$2,615	145-1/8 A	Good Range X1
William B. Tyson/Howard District, Anne Arundel County	J. Washington Tyson/Philadelphia	1.8.1850	9-327	Assignment of bond for conveyance	\$1,069 & assume obligations	?	

1/1

12789 Folly Quarter Rd HO-238  
Moulding Profile

RMS  
28 Sept '06

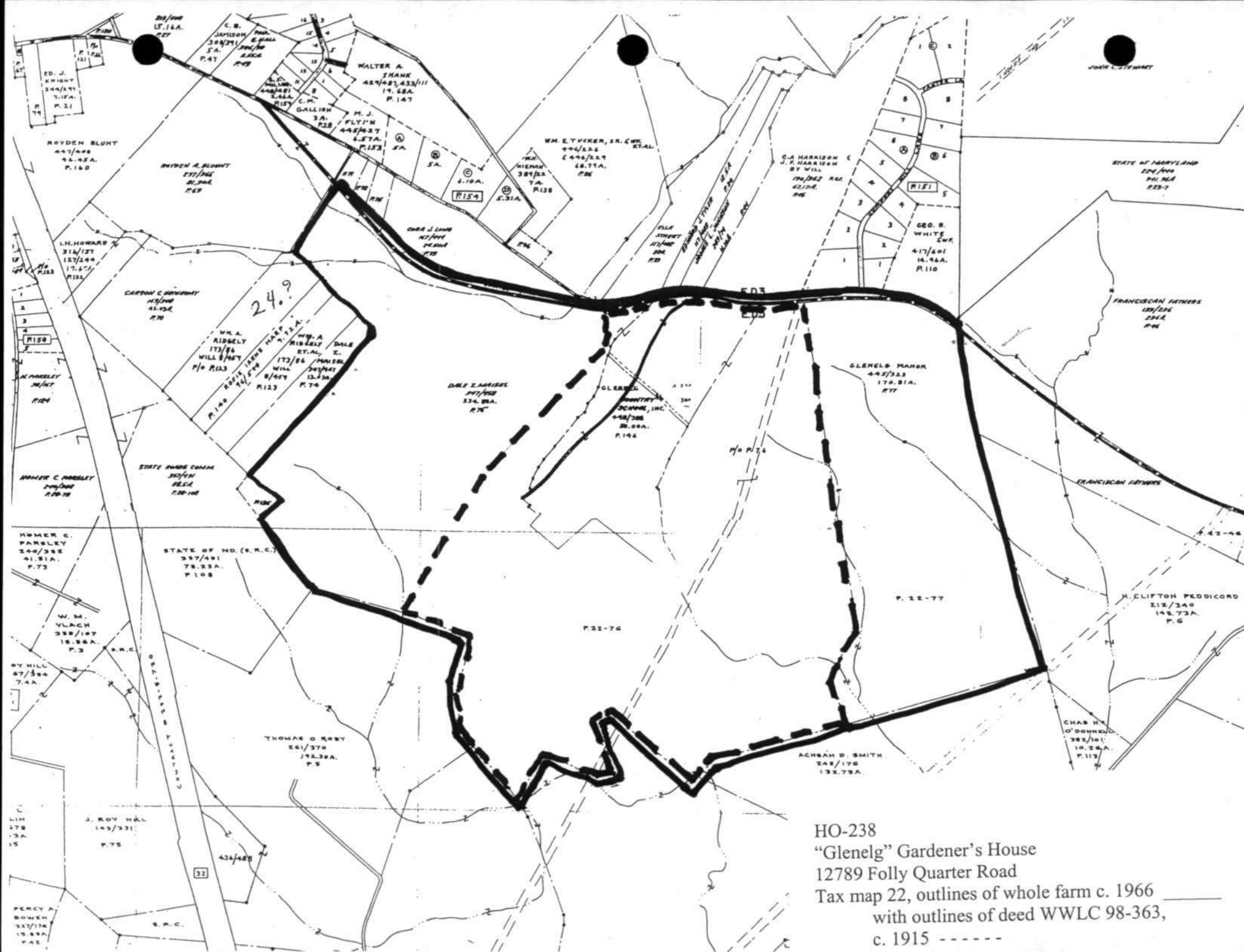
1<sup>st</sup> sty passage architrave

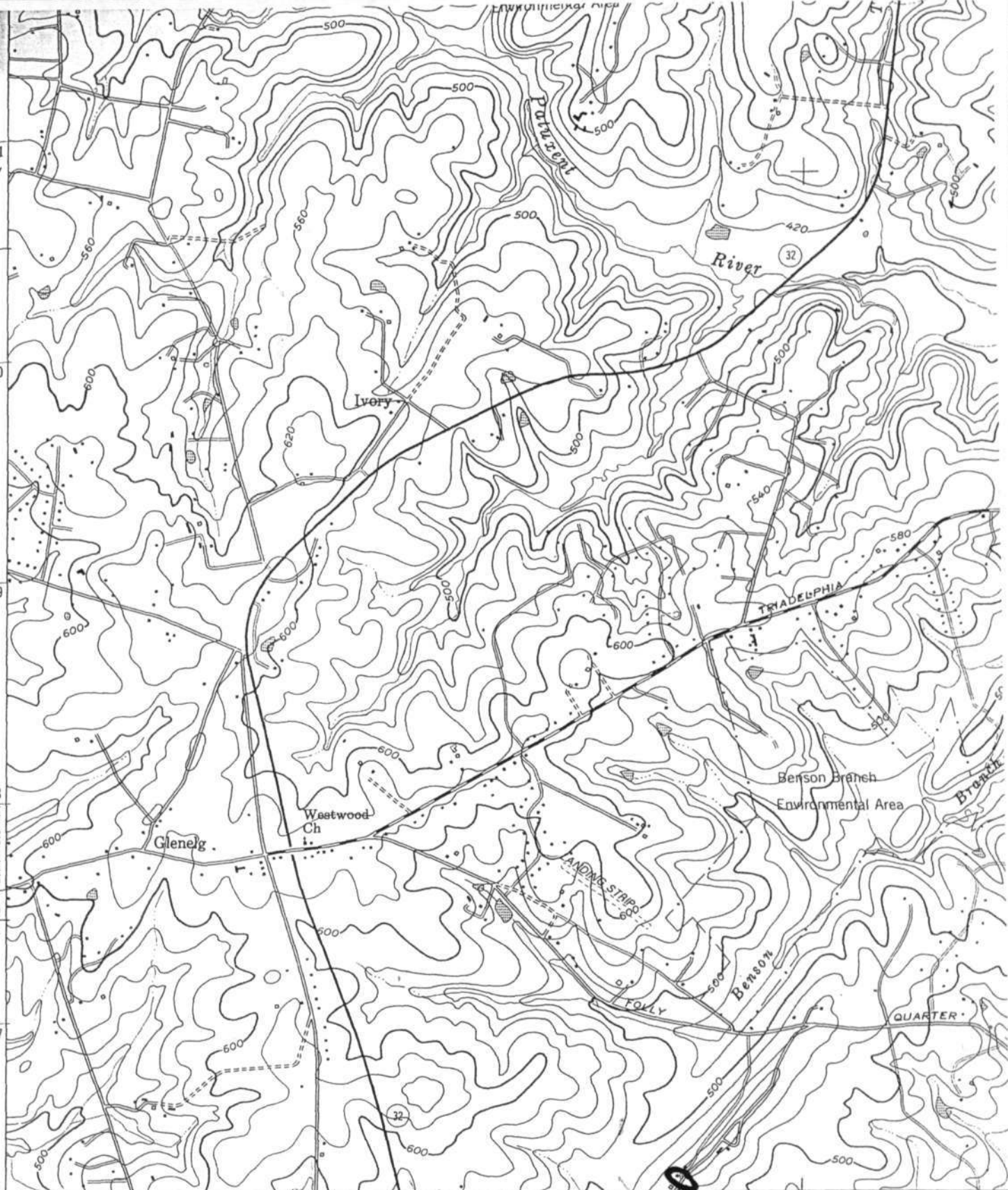




HO-238  
 "Glenelg" Gardener's House  
 12789 Folly Quarter Road  
 Plat, c. 1940







4351  
17'30"

4350

4349

4348

520 000  
FEET

4347

39°15'  
77°00'

1328

CLARKSVILLE 4.5 MI.

1330

10 000 FEET 57'30"

BY SPRING  
5562 II NE

Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric  
methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943  
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of

8"  
142 M

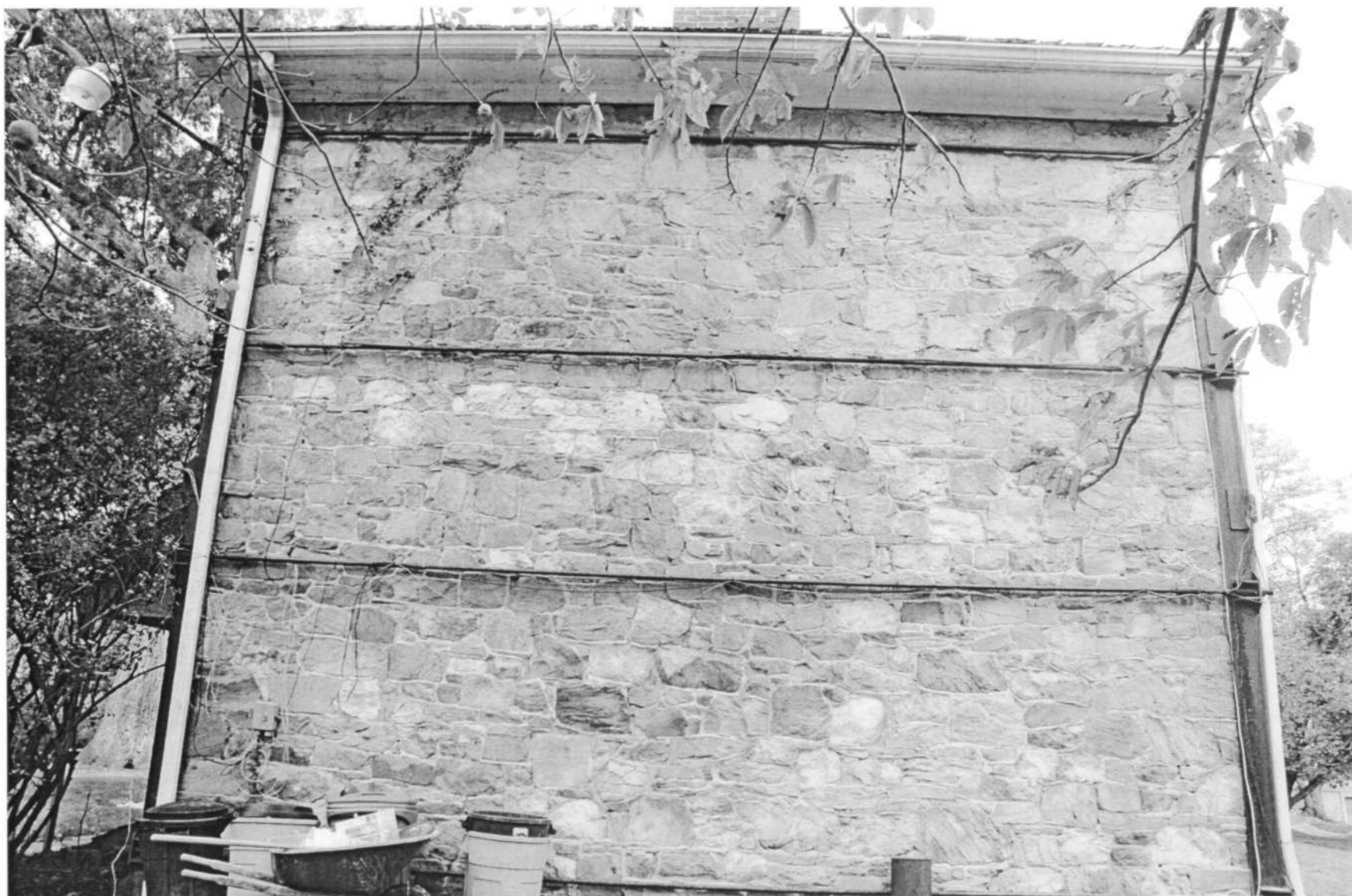
UTM GRID AND  
DECLINATION

HO-238  
"Glenelg" Gardener's House  
12789 Folly Quarter Road  
Sykesville Quad



HO-238 "Glenelg" Gardener's House 12789 Folly Quarter Road Southeast elevation  
Ken Short, September 2006 1/6





HO-238 "Glenelg" Gardener's House 12789 Folly Quarter Road Southwest elevation  
Ken Short, September 2006 2/6



HO-238 "Glenelg" Gardener's House 12789 Folly Quarter Road Northwest elevation  
Ken Short, September 2006 3/6





HO-238 "Glenelg" Gardener's House 12789 Folly Quarter Road Southeast & northeast elevations  
Ken Short, September 2006 4/6



HO-238 "Glenelg" Gardener's House 12789 Folly Quarter Road Center passage, vw. NW  
Ken Short, September 2006 5/6



HO-238 "Glenelg" Gardener's House 12789 Folly Quarter Road Southwest room, mantel  
Ken Short, September 2006 6/6

HO-0238\_20060928\_01  
"Glenelg" Gardener's  
House  
12789 Folly Quarter  
Road  
Southeast elevation  
Ken Short  
September 2006  
1/6

HO-0238\_20060928\_05  
"Glenelg" Gardener's  
House  
12789 Folly Quarter  
Road  
Center passage, vw. NW  
Ken Short  
September 2006  
5/6

HO-0238\_20060928\_02  
"Glenelg" Gardener's  
House  
12789 Folly Quarter  
Road  
Southwest elevation  
Ken Short  
September 2006  
2/6

HO-0238\_20060928\_06  
"Glenelg" Gardener's  
House  
12789 Folly Quarter  
Road  
Southwest room, mantel  
Ken Short  
September 2006  
6/6

HO-0238\_20060928\_03  
"Glenelg" Gardener's  
House  
12789 Folly Quarter  
Road  
Northwest elevation  
Ken Short  
September 2006  
3/6

HO-0238\_20060928\_04  
"Glenelg" Gardener's  
House  
12789 Folly Quarter  
Road  
Southeast & northeast  
elevations  
Ken Short  
September 2006  
4/6



HO-238

Glenelg Manor Farm  
Glenelg  
Private

Circa 1878

Glenelg Manor Farm faces east, south of the Glenelg Country School.

It is a five bay wide, one room deep, two story high, hipped roof, fieldstone building with wide brick chimneys inset into its north and south walls and a central rectangular entrance, surmounted by a three light transom and flanked by two four-four light, rectangular, casement windows.

Fenestration is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Windows on the first floor are decorated with flat stone lintels, while those on the second floor have wooden lintels, characterized by the suggestion of a pediment, very Grecian in character.

The interior features original mantle pieces and interesting double wall construction between the hall and its flanking rooms, indicating construction may have occurred in stages.

The Glenelg Manor Farm is most notable historically as the residence of Dr. William W. Watkins, county delegate to the legislature in 1838 who urged the creation of Howard County, first State Senator from Howard County and first Clerk of the Howard County Court, whose served in that capacity for 25 years. In addition, its significance lies in the field of conservation, serving as the private home of Dale Maisel, one of the directors of the Urban Wildlife Research Center, comprising over 500 acres of land which surrounds this house and is incorporated into a "Wildlife Corridor" with walking and bridal paths.



## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-238  
Dist. 5

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Glenelg Manor Farm

AND/OR COMMON

Dale Maisel's House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

12789 Folly Qtr. Rd.

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT  
☐ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH  
**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**  
☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE  
☐ COMMERCIAL  
☐ EDUCATIONAL  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT  
☐ GOVERNMENT  
☐ INDUSTRIAL  
☐ MILITARY  
☐ MUSEUM  
☐ PARK  
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☒ OTHER

Conservation

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Z. Maisel

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

12789 Folly Quarter Road

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code  
Md. 21043**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.Tax Map 22 p. 76  
Hall of Records

Liber #: 347

Folio #: 458

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

**7 DESCRIPTION****CONDITION**☒ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glenelg Manor Farm      is located  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile behind the Glenelg Country School.

The building faces south on a gentle slope of land surrounded by about an acre of lawn. It is a five bay wide, one room deep, two story high, hipped roof, field stone house with wide brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls, which hold no apertures but a rectangular fourlight, first floor entrance in the east wall. Fenestration is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. The central rectangular, double two-two light entrance is surmounted by a three light transom and flanked by two four-four light, rectangular casement windows, surmounted by flat stone lintels and underlined by projecting wooden sills. The five second floor windows of this facade are rectangular, double-hung, holding six-over-six lights and decorated with wooden lintels, characterized by the suggestion of a pediment, very Grecian in character.

The west elevation holds a first and second floor, six-over-six light window with similar decoration to the others, in the east and west bays of the north wall and a similar central second floor window. Beneath this latter window is a one story high shed roofed semi-enclosed, screened in porch. A cellar door lies under the first floor window in the west bay. Along the corners of the house run vertical self protecting steel beams connected by two heavy horizontal cables which are wrapped around the house. These were added to the building in 1976 when the northeast corner caved in due to excavation beneath the house for a new full basement.

The interior has a fine staircase with simple square tapered spindles, banister and square knewel post, very early in its stylistic detail. The fireplace in the living room or west of the hall is decorated with a row of dentils. A huge supporting beam runs east-west, the width of the living room, while another similar beam (running east-west) is found in the kitchen. North of the building lie barns and other auxiliary buildings, which lie within a tract of over 500 acres of wood land which is incorporated into a "Wildlife Corridor" with walking and bridal paths.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES circa 1878

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dale Maisel's House, also known as Glenelg Manor Farm is significant historically, architecturally and in the field of Wildlife Research and Conservation.

Historically the Glenelg Manor Farm is located on a number of old tracts which comprise parts of "Altogether" and "The Second Discovery", and Hobbs Lott Enlarged, some 390 acres of land, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Dale Maisel, who bought the property on February 8, 1960 from George and Gertrude Zaiser. This land and premises was aquired on December 4, 1942 (176-493) by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Zaiser from Hannan Loundes who with her husband, W. Bladen Loundes, purchased the property on January 14, 1915 (98-363).

A 1922 tax assessment list for the Loundes Glenelg Manor property lists a Gardeners House for \$2,200. This is believed to be the present Glenelg Manor Farm which is noted on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas as the home of Dr. William W. Watkins, comprising some 320 acres of land. An examination in the Land Records of Howard County reveals that William W. Watson did not own the house. No explanation is found but that he either leased the house or had some sort of private arrangement with his neighbors, the Tysons. William W. Watkins was instrumental in the formation of Howard County as a separate county and served as state senator and later as first clerk of the Howard County Court. The building is notable historically in its association with such an outstanding personage.

Architecturally this building is a fascinating structure which probably began as a one room stone dwelling with loft above. Old foundations on the northwest corner of the house were found when new foundations, creating a full basement and shelter in place of the log covered with dirt foundation, were being constructed. This discovery, along with the double stone walls between the hall and the north kitchen-den, which are only found on the first floor, would further substantiate the theory of an early one room stone house here, prior to 1878. This would also explain it not appearing on the Martenet Map of 1860, being used as either a tenant house or auxiliary farm building.

By 1878 it was the residence of Dr. William W. Watkins and it is certain

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY



that the house stood about that time very much in the present form we see today. It is the residence of a man of taste, which probably was constructed in three stages 1) the early stone, one room building which could date to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, 2) the addition of the central hall whose staircase is of an early design and its width suggesting a grand design plan on the part of its owners and 3) the south parlor off the central hall which was constructed by the time or during the time of William W. Watkins residence there.

In 1976 the building's foundations were undermined while constructing a full basement and shelter area. This was a 10 year process which involved digging the dirt out from under the floors and constructing fittings and walls under existing walls. After a heavy rain, in 1976, the northwest corner of the building began to collapse and was shored up, cement poured in, and self protecting vertical steel beams placed on the corners of the house with two horizontal steel cords running around the perimeter of the building's walls, between the first and second floors, to hold the building together.

The interior is outstanding, retaining original cross paneled doors, random width floors and a staircase in the central hall of an early nineteenth century design. An outstanding wooden mantle piece featuring flat pilasters and architrave whose cornice is decorated with a row of dentils topped by a mantle shelf is centered on the south wall of the living room.

A heavy 5" x 5" supporting beam for the floor above runs north-south, the width of the room, encased in its wooden frame. Another similar beam, totally exposed, runs north-south, the width of the kitchen-den.

The house has a unity, simplicity and directness, as well as conceptual strength, through its stone construction which is complemented by the gracefulness of its hipped roof and the elegance of its north and south wide brick chimneys. A truly unique building of unusual clarity and charm, Glenelg Manor Farm is one of Howard County's finest landmarks.

In addition to its interesting history and architectural integrity, the building with its surrounding acreage is most significant in the field of conservation as the Urban Wildlife Research Center. It has incorporated some 550 acres of land into "a wildlife corridor" with walking and bridle paths.

The center was organized after a recommendation of the National Audubon Society, following surveys with Mr. Thomas Franklin as project manager and Bob Maestro of Belts Environmental Engineering and Al Geis of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service as research consultants. Studies included bird population survey, a mammal study and the establishment of a bird banding station.

The researchers will assist developers in planning open space and understanding the relationship of urban development and its effects on wildlife.

HO-238  
Dist. 5  
Glenelg Manor Farm  
Page 3

In conclusion, Glenelg Manor Farm is significant to Howard County historically, architecturally and in the field of conservation and should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is already placed in the State Critical Areas Program as a part of the Urban Wildlife Research Center.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. Dale Maisel, April 30, 1978

Howard County Land Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 533.40 Acres

Please see attachment 1, Tax Maps 22 & 28

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 347, folio 458

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

STATE COUNTY

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

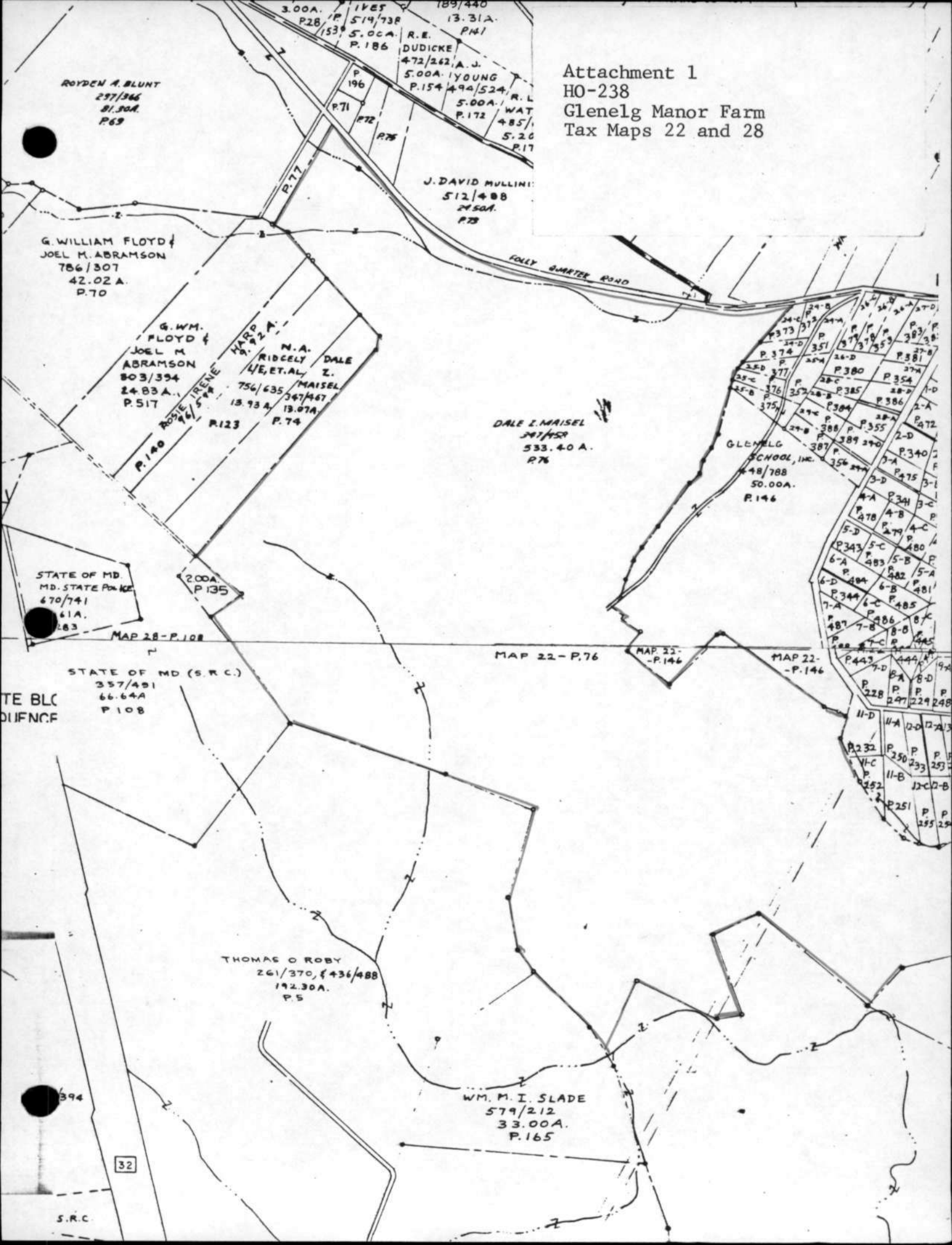
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

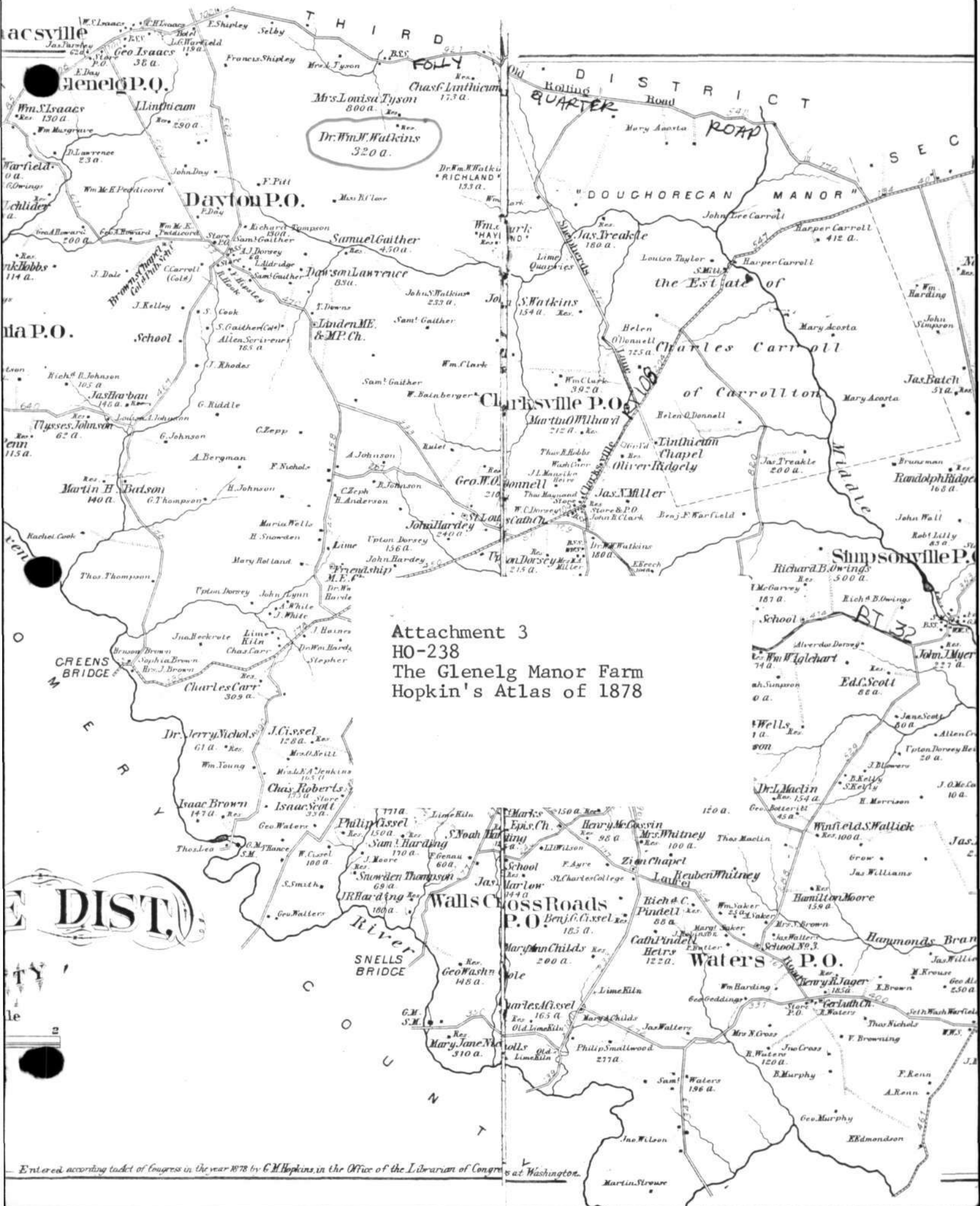
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

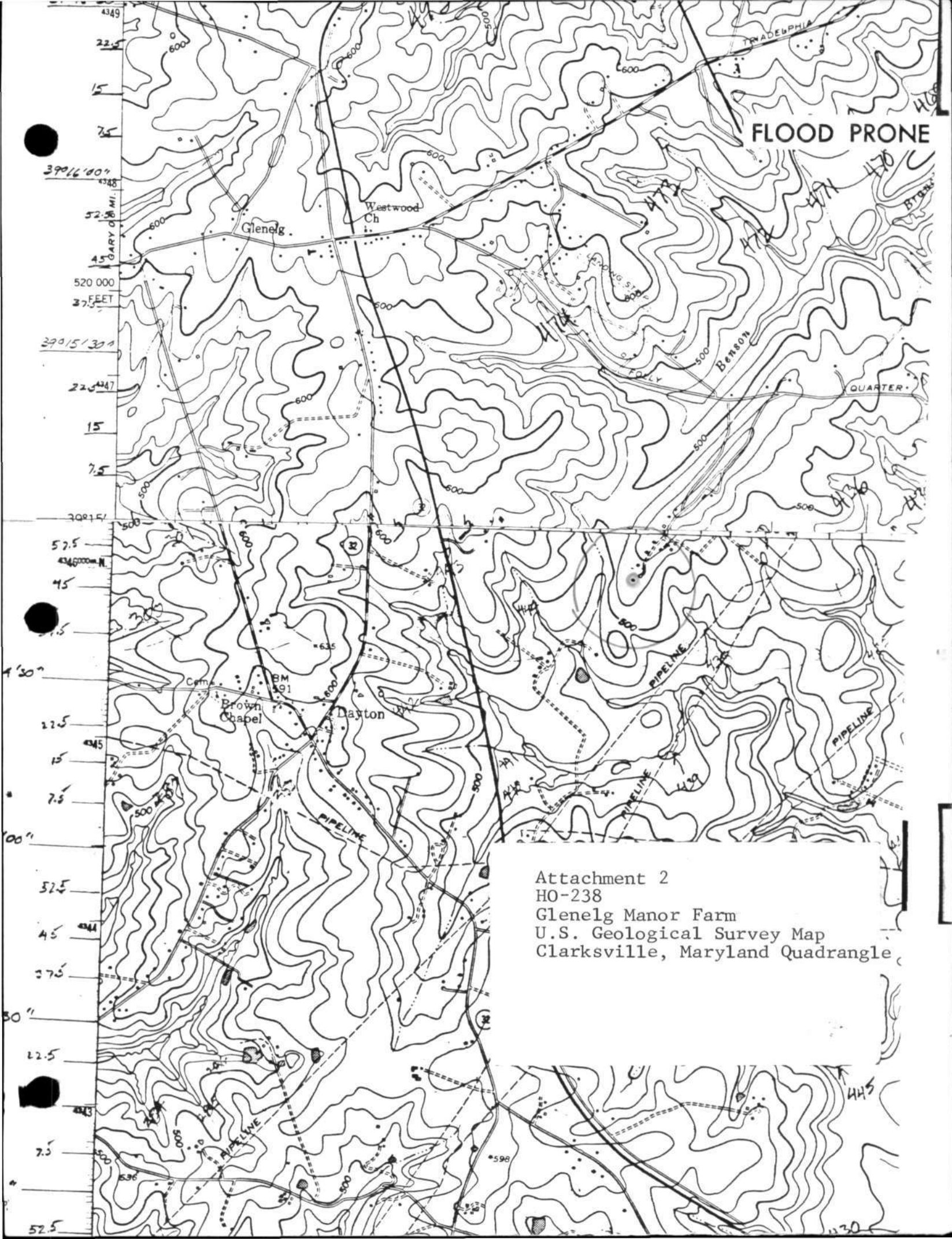
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



Attachment 1  
HO-238  
Glenelg Manor Farm  
Tax Maps 22 and 28











H0-238

DALE MAISSEL'S HOUSE

CHEORA THOMPSON, AIP

APRIL - 1978